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MONTANA

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DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

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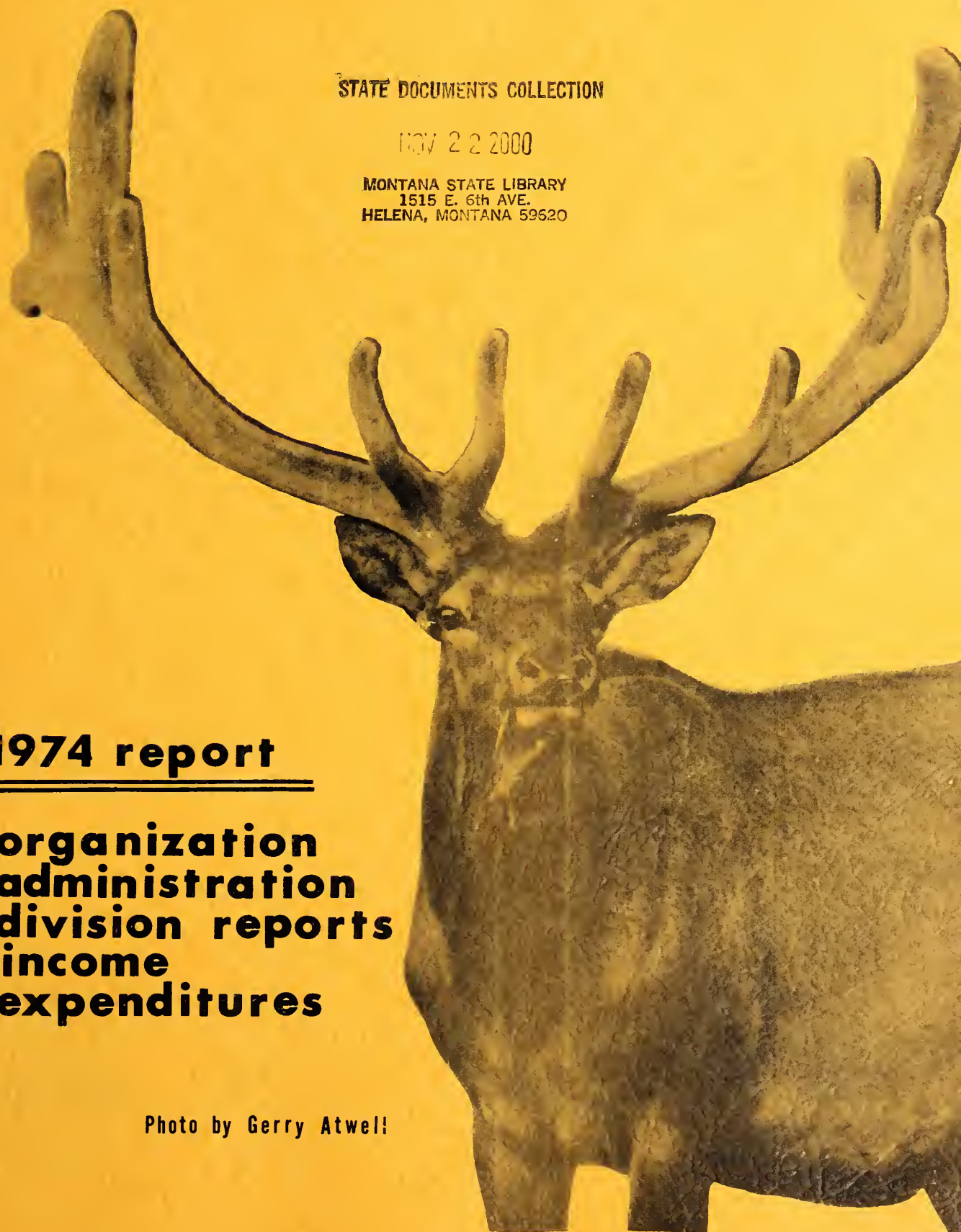
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Wesley Woodgerd
Department Director

GOAL OF THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To benefit the people of Montana and visitors with the optimum outdoor recreational opportunities; emphasizing the tangible and intangible values of wildlife and the natural and cultural resources of aesthetic, scenic, historic, and archaeological significance, in a manner:

- (1) consistent with the capabilities and requirements of the resources,
- (2) recognizing present and future human needs and desires and
- (3) insuring maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment.



Fletcher Newby
Deputy Director

DIVISION ADMINISTRATORS



Ronald Egeland
Centralized Services



James Posewitz
Environment & Information



Orville Lewis
Enforcement



Wynn Freeman
Game Management



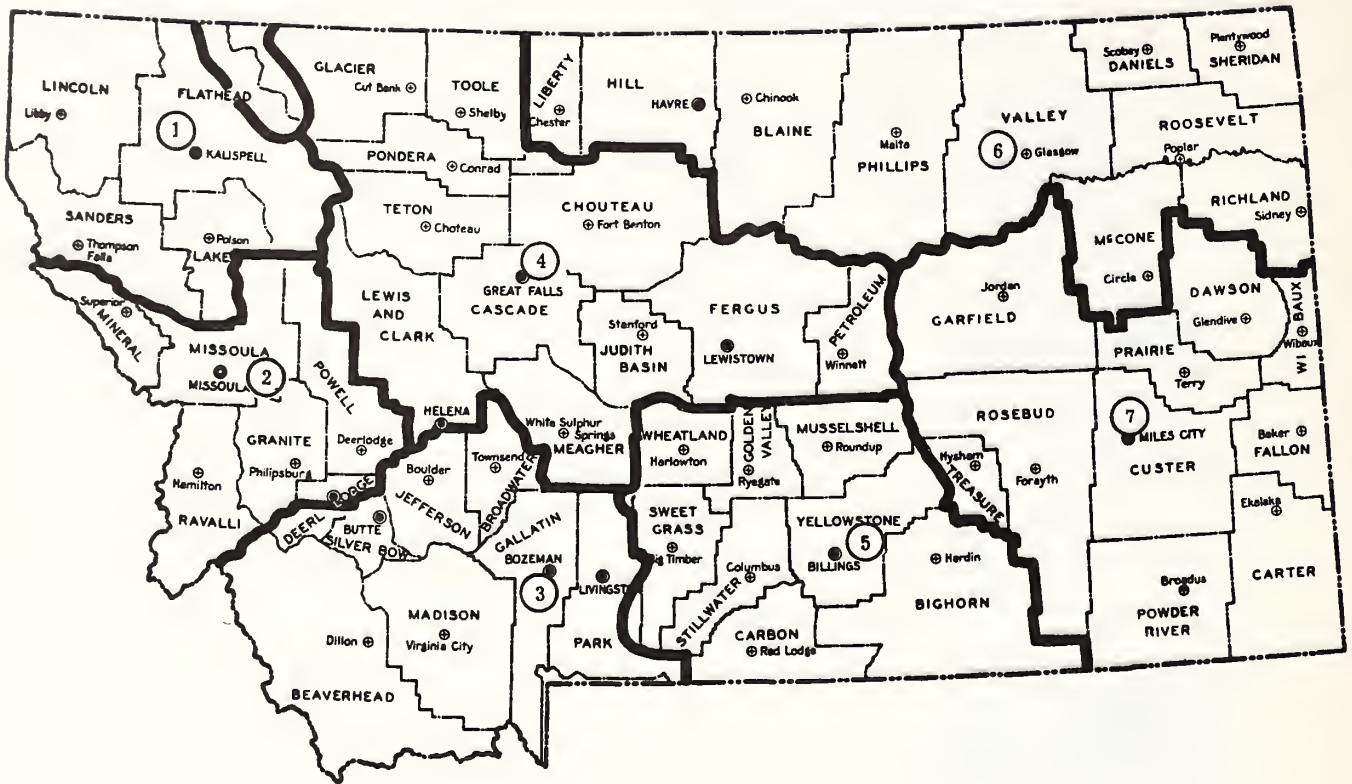
Ashley Roberts
Recreation & Parks



Arthur Whitney
Fisheries



Don Brown
Planning



Fish and Game Administrative Regions

ORGANIZATION

Commission

The Montana Fish and Game Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor with concurrence of the Senate. The appointments are made from five districts established by law. At least one member of the Commission must be experienced in the breeding and management of domestic livestock and at least one member must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state.

Three of the Commissioners are appointed to serve for terms concurrent with the gubernatorial term and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The remaining members are appointed to serve terms ending on the first day of the third January of the succeeding gubernatorial term.

Director

The State Fish and Game Director is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and serves a term concurrent with that of the Governor.

Regions

In order to simplify administrative functions, the state is divided into seven regions with headquarters in Kalispell (Region 1), Missoula (Region 2), Bozeman (Region 3), Great Falls (Region 4), Billings (Region 5), Glasgow (Region 6), and Miles City (Region 7).

Staff

Division administrators compose the director's staff. The staff plans, coordinates, and budgets for various activities of the department under supervision of the director. Regional coordinators supervise programs planned by the director's staff and approved by the director.

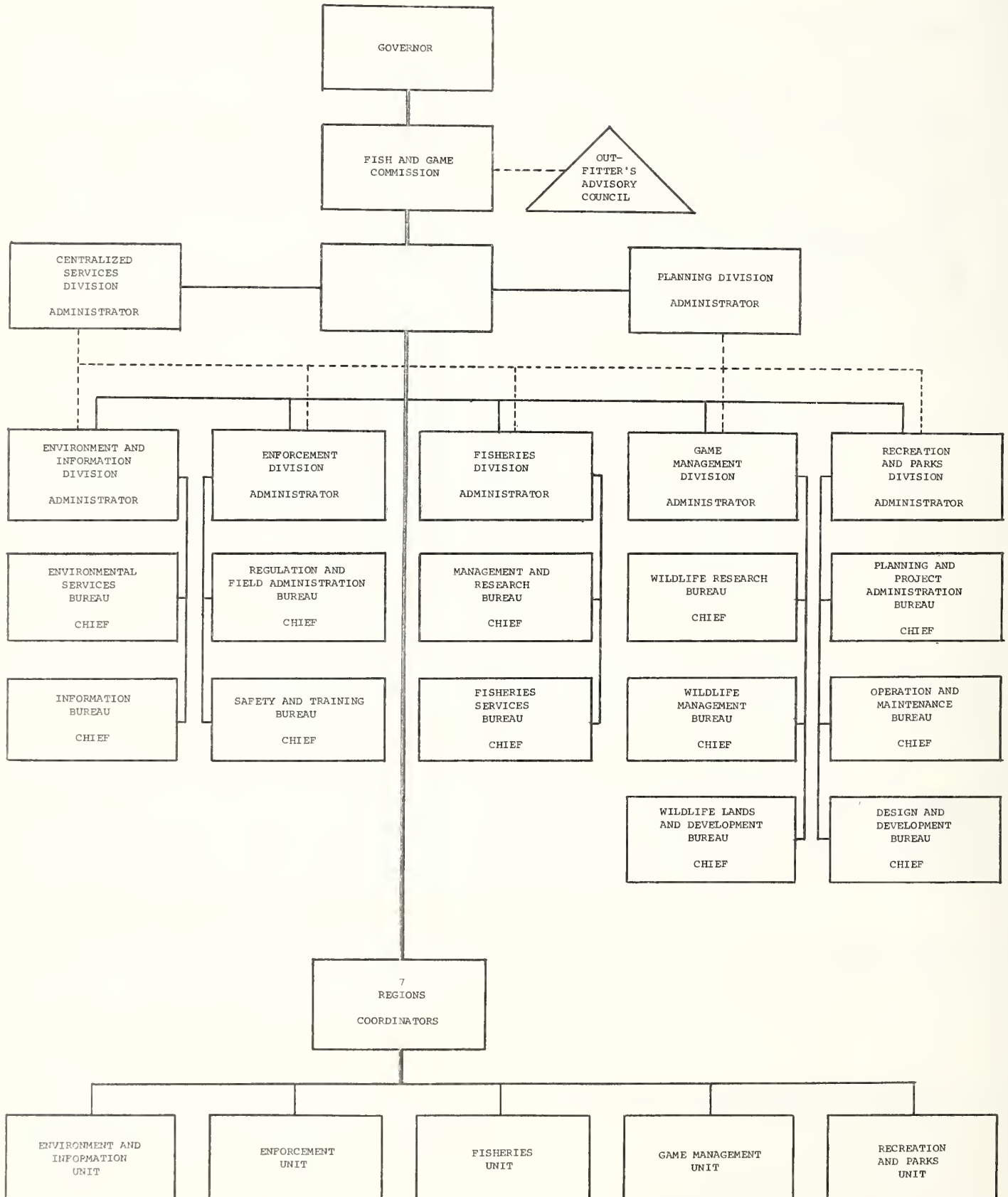
Funding

The Montana Department of Fish and Game operates under a budget funded from several sources. The primary source of income is the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.

The second major source of income is taxes on sports hunting and fishing equipment. Federal excise taxes on sport firearms and ammunition compose the Pittman-Robertson fund, and similar taxes on fishing equipment are Dingell-Johnson funds. These funds are administered to states on a matching basis, 75% federal and 25% state. The size of the allotment depends upon the size of the state and the total license sales.

Other sources of funding are by appropriation from the general fund and the long-range building fund, cabin site rentals, campground fees and entrance fees at Lewis and Clark State Caverns. These appropriations help acquire, develop and maintain certain state parks, recreation areas and monuments. A state tax of six-tenths of one percent on gasoline is earmarked for use on areas used by motorboats.

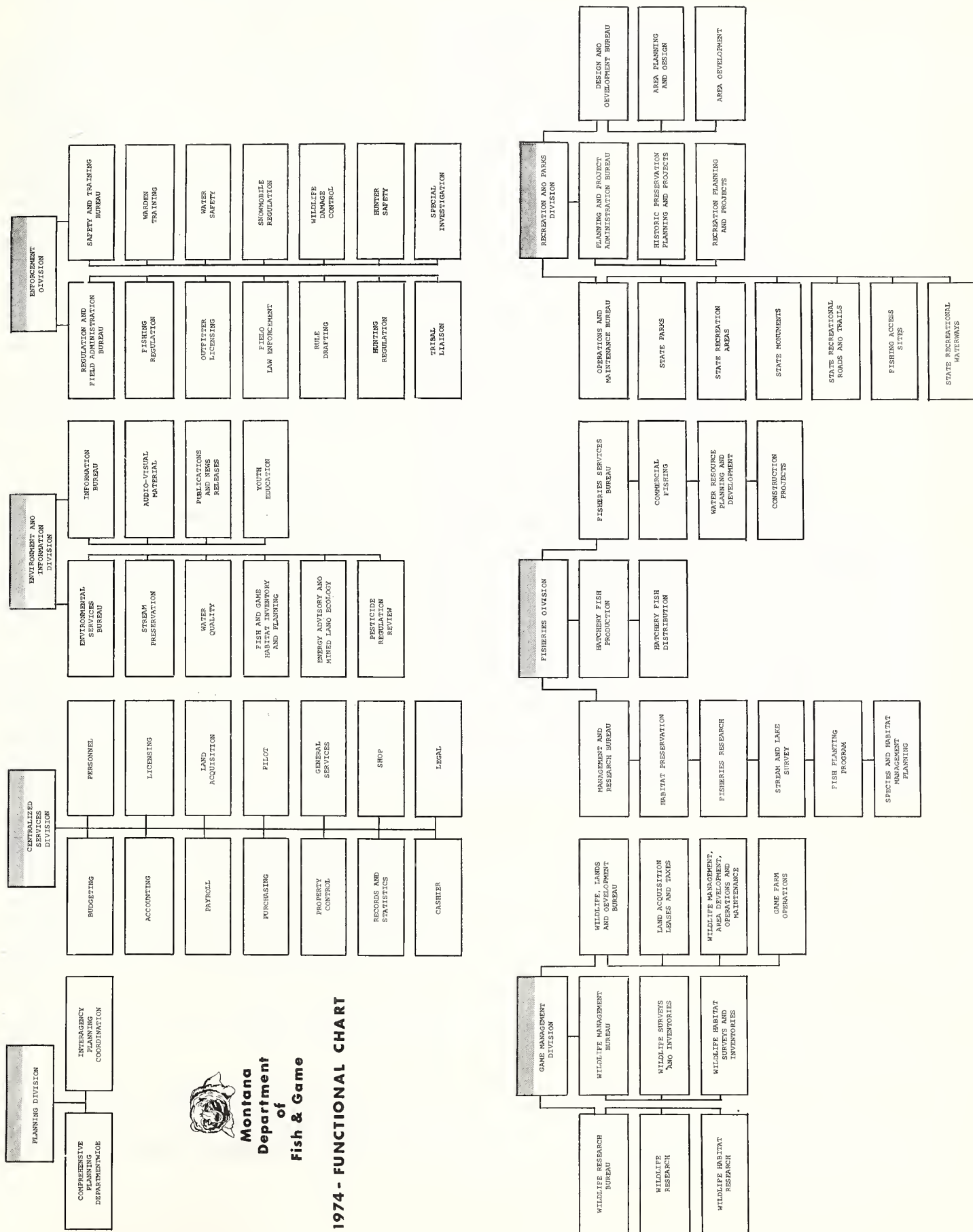
The department has obtained within the last few years financial aid from the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other federal agencies. Grants from federal agencies and private sources are utilized.





**Montana
Department
of
Fish & Game**

1974 - FUNCTIONAL CHART



HISTORY



W. F. Scott, First State Game Warden

Game and fish have had the attention of lawmakers since colonial times. An ordinance of Massachusetts Bay in 1641, amended in 1647, provided that "for great ponds lying in common, though within the bounds of some towns, it shall be free for any man to fish and fowl there, and may pass and repass on foot through any man's property for that end, so that they trespass not upon any man's corn or meadow." Thus, by law, ownership of ponds containing ten acres or more was vested in the state, and access was afforded to such ponds. For years, this was the basis of decisions rendered in Maine courts.

During the Nineteenth Century game laws really came into vogue. By 1864 they were being enforced in eighteen states and the District of Columbia.

Montana's earliest fishing law was passed by the first territorial legislature, 1864-65. The bill limited taking of trout to rod or pole, line and hook. It prohibited baiting hooks with any drug or poisonous substance and the use of seines or nets.

The first Montana game law was passed in 1869. It protected quail and partridge for a three-year term. Closed seasons on big game followed in 1872.

As game laws came into their own, a basic philosophy began to develop among

the states. One of the guiding principles was a definition by the Supreme Court of California and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The definition stated, "The wild game within a state belongs to the people in their collective sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except insofar as the people may elect to make it so, and they may, if they see fit, absolutely prohibit the taking of it, or traffic and commerce in it, if it is deemed necessary for the protection or preservation of the public good."

The first bill relating to pollution found its way into state codes in 1881. It was drafted to prevent dumping of sawdust into streams.

In 1901 the first state game warden was appointed to fill a post created by legislation. This position was a forerunner of our present department director position. The first state warden, W. F. Scott divided the state into eight fish and game districts. One deputy game warden was stationed in each district and salaried \$100.00 per month for all services and expenses.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LAWS AND MANAGEMENT

1810-1850	Era of fur trade
1850's	Era of hide skinners
1860-1880	Buffalo gave way to domestic livestock - profound changes in rangelands from grazing
1869	First game law - to protect quail and partridge
1872	First laws to protect big game (closed seasons)
1873	Killing of song birds prohibited
1875	First closed season on furbearers, ducks and geese
1877	Unlawful to kill game animals without using or selling meat
1881	First stream pollution bill (prevent dumping sawdust in streams)
1883	All hunting closed in Yellowstone Park
1889	First game wardens - county commissioners empowered to hire one warden per county
1891	Sale of trout caught in public waters prohibited
1893	First year-round closed season on moose and elk
1895	Fish and Game Board authorized. Bag limits on game animals and prairie chickens for first time
1897	Bounty payments authorized
1901	First state game warden appointed (forerunner of department director) First department organized - nonresident licenses required
1903	Guide and taxidermist licenses required
1905	First resident license required to take fish or game
1907	First fish hatchery provided
1911	First game preserve created
1913	Fish and Game Commission organized - Sun River Game Preserve created
1915	Daily limit placed on game fish
1917	Deer bag limits go from 2 to 1 statewide - some counties closed
1919	Large winterkill of Yellowstone elk from malnutrition
1921	Commission given power to open and close seasons - hunting districts established
1930's	Deer reached peak numbers - winter dieoffs began
1941	Sharing in federal funds - scientific management begins to take form - large scale transplanting programs began
1945	Hunting of moose resumed after five years of closed seasons
1949	Extensive magpie control program discarded
1953	First special bow and arrow season
1955	Department reorganized into seven regional districts - sale of special nonresident deer and antelope licenses authorized
1958	Buck-only seasons replaced by either sex deer season statewide
1959	Hen pheasant first became legal part of game limits - boat safety legislation enacted
1962	Last of bounties (mountain lion) discontinued
1963	Environmental legislation begins to appear with bill to prevent loss of stream habitat from construction

- 1965 State parks put under administration of fish and game - stream preservation bill given permanent status
- 1973 Game laws recodified - environmental bills given great emphasis (mined land reclamation, power line siting)
- 1973 Executive reorganization - add planning bureau - centralized services bureau - merged environmental control and information-education divisions
- 1974 [REDACTED] - hen pheasants removed from game bag



Montana's Capitol Building before parking became a problem

CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

The Centralized Services Division is a service and fiscal management unit. It is responsible for budgeting, accounting, property control, purchasing, licensing, land acquisition, records and statistics, mechanics shop, legal and general services.

Until 1973, administration of these various units was under the Deputy Director and distributed among other divisions. The services are no longer fragmented, but are under one division and operations are consequently more efficient.

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

A major responsibility of the Enforcement Division is to protect fish and wildlife resources from willful or negligent destruction by insuring compliance to regulations and laws relating to fish, game, parks and recreation. The division is also responsible for the enforcement of boat and water safety laws, snowmobile safety and licensing laws, and litter and vandalism laws. The division is often called upon to perform other tasks. They investigate hunting accidents, trap and transplant nuisance animals, supervise trappers, promote good relations between landowners and sportsmen, address various public groups, conduct classes in hunter safety, assist in the collection of management research and environmental protection information, conduct wildlife damage control programs and perform license dealer audits.

A number of programs that are conducted out of the Helena office include: supervision of outfitters, negotiations between tribal councils and the department, hunter safety, and warden training programs.

FISH AND GAME VIOLATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION

Closed season or area	684
Illegal means	612
Waste of fish or game	66
Improper tagging	411
Improper license, no license or transfer	1,617
Exceeding limit.....	106
Careless or reckless acts	296
Life preserver	385
No orange clothing.....	50
Miscellaneous	428
Nonresident not accompanied by resident	71
Hunting on private land without permission	196
Unknown	<u>18</u>
TOTAL	4,940

ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION DIVISION

The Environment and Information Division is rather unique in that it has dual responsibilities. The first is to comply with various environmentally oriented laws. This generally involves gathering and presentation of scientific information needed to assess and minimize adverse effects of development and other natural resource uses. The second responsibility is to provide public information and education relative to outdoor recreation, to fish, game and nongame species management, and to environmental issues.

Coal and energy development continues to pose the most serious potential threat to Montana's environment. Massive subdivision of land with high recreation potential is diminishing areas that have potential for future public recreation.

Through the E and I Division, the department has increased its participation in problem-solving as well as its efforts to inform Montanans of the potential impact on our state that can result from energy development and land subdivision.

Presently there are about 40 personnel in the Environment and Information Division.

Coal and energy related studies currently underway include:

BULL MOUNTAINS COAL FIELD STUDY

Objectives

- (1) To determine the impact of surface mining upon the wildlife resources in the area.
- (2) To ensure that wildlife habitat values receive full recognition in any mining or reclamation effort, and
- (3) To investigate possible modifications or innovations in the reclamation process to avoid unnecessary loss of wildlife habitat.

SARPY BASIN WILDLIFE AND VEGETATION STUDY

Objectives

- (1) To determine impact of future surface mining operations on wildlife resources.
- (2) To ensure that fish and wildlife habitat values receive full recognition in any reclamation efforts and
- (3) To investigate possible modifications, additions, or innovations in surface mining reclamation processes to avoid unnecessary loss of wildlife habitat and develop techniques to enhance habitat through reclamation.

DECKER-BIRNEY WILDLIFE STUDY

Objectives

- (1) To gather fish and wildlife resource information to fill the recognized needs of the Decker-Birney Study, and
- (2) To develop techniques to quantify wildlife resources, either directly or through habitat quality and population productivity indices.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD STUDY

Objectives

- (1) To inventory and assess importance of Yellowstone River to migratory birds, and
- (2) To assess effects of altered streamflows on migratory birds using the river.

LOWER YELLOWSTONE RIVER FURBEARER STUDY

Objectives

- (1) Inventory furbearers and associated habitat types along the lower Yellowstone River, and
- (2) Assess impact of altered streamflows on furbearer populations.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PERIPHYTON AND PHYTOPLANKTON STUDY

Objective

To identify periphyton and phytoplankton communities along the entire Yellowstone River.

LOWER YELLOWSTONE AQUATIC INVERTEBRATE AND FORAGE FISH STUDY

Objectives

- (1) Inventory aquatic invertebrates and forage fish supporting major fish populations in the lower Yellowstone River, and
- (2) Assess potential effects of reduced river flows on aquatic invertebrates.

LOWER YELLOWSTONE FISHERIES STUDY - BIGHORN RIVER TO MILES CITY

Objectives

- (1) To collect data to develop a better understanding of existing fish populations and their habitat requirements, and
- (2) To assess the potential impact of reduced river flows on the aquatic ecosystem.

LOWER YELLOWSTONE FISHERIES STUDY - MILES CITY TO SIDNEY

Objectives

- (1) To collect basic data to develop a better understanding of existing fish populations and their habitat requirements.
- (2) To adapt equipment and sampling techniques to large river studies.
- (3) To develop methods for predicting proposed flow changes on important life history stages of important sport fish.

TONGUE RIVER FISHERIES STUDY AND LOWER YELLOWSTONE AQUATIC INVERTEBRATE FORAGE FISH STUDY

Objectives

- (1) To collect basic fish population data, species diversity, and longitudinal distribution on the Tongue River.
- (2) To identify and determine species diversity for aquatic invertebrates and forage fish on the middle and lower Yellowstone River, and
- (3) To assess potential effects of dewatering on these components of the ecosystem.

INVESTIGATION OF WATER-BASED RECREATION ON THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

Objectives

- (1) To compile and review current recreational usage of the Yellowstone study area in terms of volume type and geographic location,
- (2) To assess the impact of altered streamflows on current and potential recreational uses, and
- (3) To conduct a field evaluation of alternative and additional recreation sites with potential for water-based recreation.

INFORMATION UNIT

The information unit of the division specializes in public information and education. District information officers also assist with environmental problems and impact statement preparation and review.

A full-color magazine, "Montana Outdoors," is published six times per year. Publication is now over 46,000. The magazines are made available through subscription as well as magazine stands.

A film center produces sound movies, radio and TV programs, does much of the department's still photography, processes black and white film, and maintains a film library for department and public use.

Other activities include news releases and feature articles, preparation and distribution of informative pamphlets, fishing regulations, hunting regulations, school and youth programs and various other public services.

A biologist has been employed under the Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1974. The various sections of the act are now being complied with.

FISHERIES DIVISION

The Fisheries Division is responsible for management of Montana's aquatic resources and to preserve and where possible improve sport fishing opportunities. These responsibilities are met through maintenance of fish habitat; an efficient fish cultural program consistent with state needs; continuing surveys and investigations; fishing regulations designed to distribute fish catches equitably among anglers; promotion of "rough fish" use by commercial means where possible; and maintenance of optimum fish populations in Montana waters.

Emphasis is being placed on research in the lower Yellowstone River drainage because of the anticipated impact of energy development on water resources in those areas. The movements of paddlefish in the lower Yellowstone River are being monitored through the use of miniature radio transmitters attached to the fish. This is the one phase of our studies to determine minimum flow requirements in the Yellowstone.

During the past year, the state fish hatcheries have produced over a million westslope cutthroat trout for stocking Lake Koocanusa above Libby Dam. These are fish over and above normal state requirements.

Several fisheries investigations projects associated with Libby Dam construction have been funded by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and are being carried out by department biologists.

Recent studies have shown increases in the numbers of wild trout in streams following the discontinuance of stocking catchable-size hatchery trout. Using this information, it has been possible this past year to significantly reduce stream planting and put more emphasis on lake and reservoir planting. This has improved opportunities for catching larger, wild spawned trout and larger put-grow-take hatchery trout as well.

POUNDS OF COMMERCIAL FISH TAKEN FROM
MONTANA WATERS DURING THE 1973 SEASON

WATER	CARP	SUCKERS	GOLDEYE	BUFFALO	CARP- SUCKER	DRUM	CATFISH
Fort Peck Reservoir	8,000	86	129,998	482,013	12,522	7,696	2,478
Nelson Reservoir	19,765	707	580				
Lake Helena	71,246	3,370					
Medicine Lake	55,812						
TOTALS	<u>154,823</u>	<u>4,163</u>	<u>130,578</u>	<u>482,013</u>	<u>12,522</u>	<u>7,696</u>	<u>2,478</u>

FISH PLANTED FROM THE STATE FISH HATCHERIES AT
ANACONDA, ARLEE, BIG TIMBER, BLUEWATER,
GREAT FALLS, LEWISTOWN AND SOMERS, 1974

SPECIES	SIZE	NUMBER	SPECIES	SIZE	NUMBER
Rainbow	3 in.	148,282	Westslope Cutthroat	1 in.	220,646
	4 in.	1,767,873		3 in.	23,822
	5 in.	756,818		4 in.	141,574
	6 in.	806,731		5 in.	146,581
	7 in.	238,927		7 in.	2,886
	8 in.	109,491		9 in.	6,567
	9 in.	133,718		11 in.	<u>6,150</u>
	10 in.	59,053			548,226
	11 in.	12,969			
	12 in.	225			
	13 in.	1,150			
	23 in.	<u>1,000</u>			
		4,036,237			

SPECIES	SIZE	NUMBER	SPECIES	SIZE	NUMBER
Yellowstone Cutthroat	1 in.	5,760	Brook Trout	3 in.	568
	2 in.	21,925		4 in.	<u>10,139</u>
	6 in.	3,010			10,707
	9 in.	1,225			
	16 in.	<u>1,735</u>			
		33,655			

SPECIES	SIZE	NUMBER	SPECIES	SIZE	NUMBER
Kokanee	Fry	2,670,000	Whitefish	Fry	118,000
	1 in.	759,784			
	2 in.	<u>285,968</u>			
		3,715,752			

GAME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

It is the responsibility of the Game Management Division to manage the game resource of the state. Management considers intrinsic values, ecological values, and recreational values. The specific goal is to provide hunting and other outdoor recreation by maintaining optimum stocks of game animals and utilizing the game crops produced each year.

Inventories of the wildlife resource, of harvests, and of habitat is the basis of game management. Wildlife research and surveys and inventories throughout the state provide the biological information needed.

Since wildlife habitat must be managed to produce animal crops, the management program includes acquisition and development of key wildlife areas, especially for winter range in the case of big game and to provide seasonal needs of game birds. The division also cooperates with land managers to promote good management of wildlife habitat on lands not controlled by the department.

The 1973 hunting season was the highest in years as shown by the accompanying chart giving deer, elk and antelope harvests since 1946. A look at game harvests over the long term provides a much clearer picture of the yields of game than does a short term trend. Highs and lows of game harvest can be expected from one year to another as demonstrated in the harvest chart. A low harvest year or two does not mean that game is depleted as some persons may believe.

The harvest chart indicates the levels of statewide kill but does not reflect the status of big game herds or problems associated with hunting seasons. During the 1973 game season, a combination of heavy hunter pressure and minimal cover in the plains areas near Great Falls prompted a severe restriction of deer hunting. For the first time since 1958, hunters were not given the choice of taking either sex deer. If certain areas of Montana become industrialized as predicted, then hunting regulations may be expected to become more restrictive to compensate for increased hunting pressure areas closed to hunting, and diminishing game habitat.

During the period of July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974, the department paid \$53,034.89 of what is essentially property taxes on land owned by the department and set aside principally for use of wildlife. The "payments in lieu of taxes" are annually made to respective counties on the basis of the assessment by county assessors.

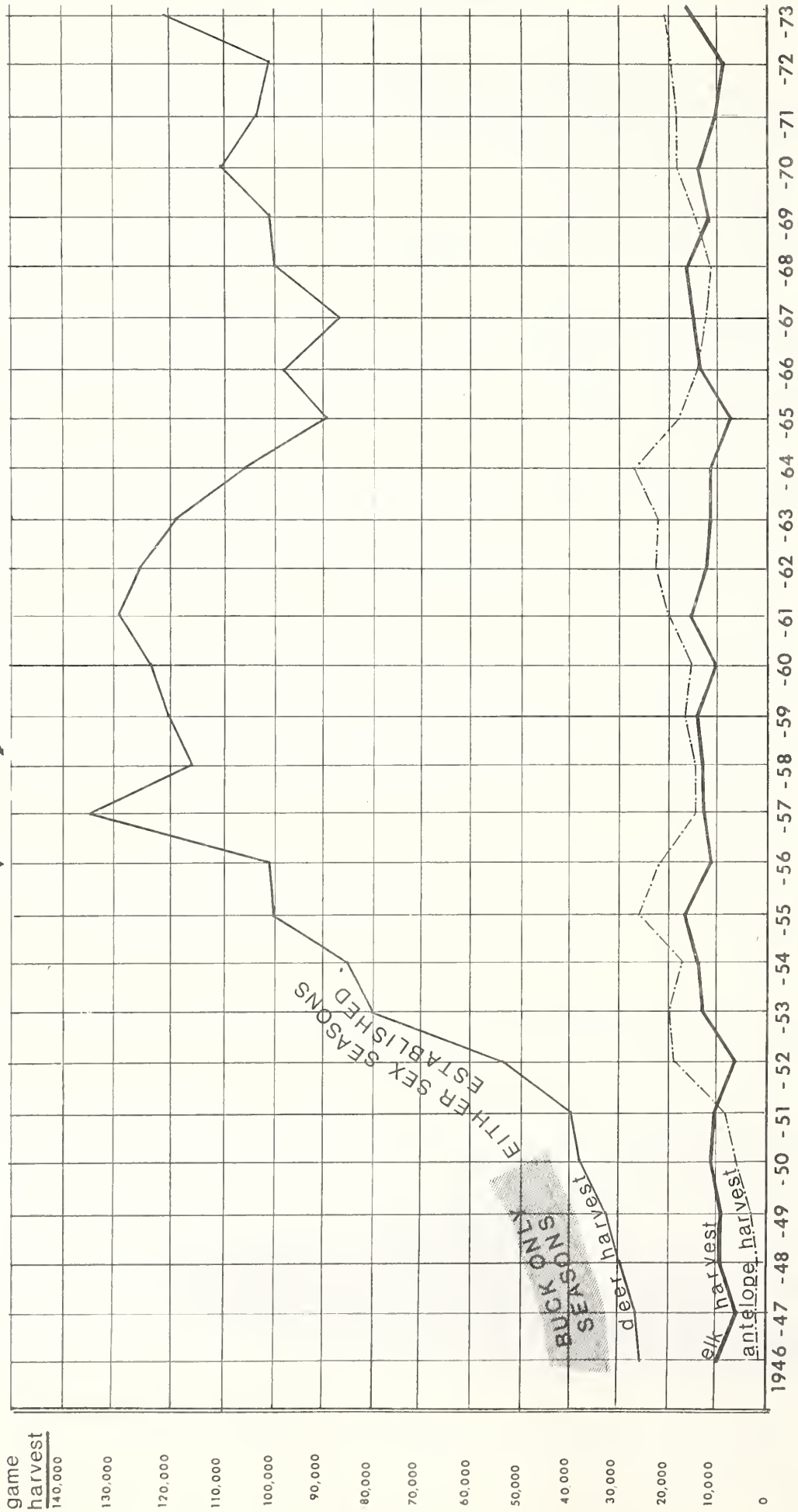
Important research projects include effects of sagebrush control on wildlife, elk-logging relationships, the effects of Libby Dam and attending construction on wildlife populations, and the ecology of several game species.



A caravan of trucks required 13 days to transport elk from the Moiese Bison Range to Fisher River during the winter of 1927.

first general 2 deer
either sex season in
portions of Montana
since 1917

first statewide
either sex seasons



DEER, ELK, AND ANTELOPE HARVEST, 1946 - 1973

MONTANA BIG GAME HARVEST, 1964 - 1973

		<u>Antelope</u>	<u>Bear</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Elk</u>	<u>Goat</u>		<u>Moose</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	
						<u>Limited</u>	<u>Unlimited</u>		<u>Limited</u>	<u>Unlimited</u>
1964	No. Hunters.....	33,954	9,737	113,990	56,904	443	843	674	70	277
	Harvest.....	26,982	1,655	107,366	11,247	245	184	476	43	24
	Percent Success....	83	17	94	20	55	22	71	60	9
1965	No. Hunters.....	25,417	7,960	109,828	42,350	536	605	669	78	189
	Harvest.....	18,630	1,109	90,141	7,657	230	112	439	52	26
	Percent Success....	73	14	82	18	43	18	66	67	14
1966	No. Hunters.....	19,556	9,760	106,180	55,113	459	836	666	74	281
	Harvest.....	13,865	2,000	98,100	13,400	225	250	510	44	32
	Percent Success....	71	21	92	23	49	30	74	59	11
1967	No. Hunters.....	18,052	10,571	115,185	71,883	589	256	616	78	145
	Harvest.....	12,599	2,130	88,640	14,500	294	90	433	56	12
	Percent Success....	70	20	77	21	50	35	70	73	8
1968	No. Hunters.....	16,150	8,290	125,711	79,623	598	200	643	75	172
	Harvest.....	11,500	1,950	99,250	16,700	263	29	457	55	13
	Percent Success....	71	24	79	21	44	14	71	74	7
1969	No. Hunters.....	19,871	8,787	128,177	73,848	537	213	645	77	279
	Harvest.....	14,543	1,700	102,800	12,100	267	66	457	50	17
	Percent Success....	73	20	80	16	49	31	71	65	7
1970	No. Hunters.....	23,697	7,204	136,903	77,819	573	223	670	59	447
	Harvest.....	18,023	1,079	110,988	13,988	303	51	518	43	31
	Percent Success....	76	15	80	18	52	23	86	73	7
1971	No. Hunters.....	24,802		152,316	64,218	547	215	677	64	452
	Harvest.....	18,403		104,365	10,559	238	59	474	50	40
	Percent Success....	74		69	16	44	27	70	78	9
1972	No. Hunters.....	27,762	3,382	169,575	66,625	546	0	651	72	574
	Harvest.....	19,710	928	101,430	9,840	234	0	427	50	54
	Percent Success....	71	27	60	14	43	0	66	70	9
1973	No. Hunters.....	28,062	5,019	195,981	78,653	556	0	766	76	754
	Harvest.....	19,303	1,347	122,648	15,234	280	0	597	57	35
	Percent Success....	69	27	63	19	50	0	78	75	5

FUR TAKE ESTIMATES - TEN YEAR COMPARISON

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Licenses Sold	1,020	989	1,042	1,156	1,053	1,313	980	861	1,247	1,651
Active Trappers	896	887	904	910	899	1,183	833	565	842	1,045
Mink	5,800	7,000	6,200	4,580	5,750	8,070	3,621	3,158	4,041	4,029
Muskrat	22,000	39,800	33,100	19,610	31,245	44,270	22,453	24,498	34,075	22,908
Beaver	7,800	11,000	12,200	11,890	12,405	14,135	8,345	10,030	15,612	13,162
Weasel	845	620	1,050	370	390	1,200	512	290	543	726
Bobcat	1,200	2,000	1,660	1,075	1,740	2,095	1,364	1,228	2,472	2,256
Skunk	1,200	2,100	2,470	1,530	1,595	4,165	1,465	1,683	4,643	7,857
Coyote	300	570	400	350	700	1,295	861	1,514	3,453	5,182
Raccoon	1,104	2,000	1,860	1,620	1,720	3,325	1,695	1,945	4,345	5,577
Badger	220	300	320	275	325	700	423	397	869	1,208
Fox	635	1,700	1,860	1,020	1,700	3,575	2,011	3,505	6,441	7,441
Canada Lynx	157	170	102	60	40	115	65	43	301	260
Wolverine	14	54	16	30	15	30	12	23	31	15
Marten	336	340	360	490	225	675	314	173	671	369
Otter	32	54	42	25	25	55	32	24	34	48
TOTAL	41,643	67,708	61,640	42,925	57,875	83,705	43,173	48,511	77,531	71,038

PLANNING DIVISION

Responsibility of the Planning Division is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the department through the development and implementation of a comprehensive planning system.

A strategic plan is being developed that will identify: the current and future supply and demand status of outdoor recreation resources, the limiting problems and actions necessary to best serve the people within the capabilities of the resources. The long range strategic plan will spearhead the direction for subsequent annual operational program plans.

During the past year a department goal statement was developed to clarify the overall department mission and unify the objectives of all personnel. The goal statement was approved by the director, staff and commission and submitted for public comment through the department magazine.

Intradepartment and interagency communications were developed as necessary to provide basic information for planning. Meetings were held in seven administrative regions to explain planning concepts and to provide for a method of exchanging information with all personnel.

A program structure was designed to specifically identify all of the recreational resources that are the responsibility of the department.

Methodology was developed and an inventory process begun of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife resources.

An employee activity reporting system (EARS) recording personnel time by resource, activity, geographical location and cost on an hourly basis is being developed and tested. A cooperative agreement with the Department of Intergovernmental Relations was negotiated to automate EARS.

The division administrator assumed responsibility for planning-liaison with other state and federal agencies.

RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION

Primary responsibilities of the Recreation and Parks Division are to conserve the scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific and recreational resources of Montana and to make the use of these resources available to the public. Such resources are made available through state parks, recreation areas, historic sites and monuments, fishing access sites, recreation waterways, recreation roads and trails.

During the past year (ending June 30, 1974), these public access and outdoor recreation opportunities were provided on 184 individual areas including 7 state parks, 34 recreational areas, 134 fishing access sites, 11 state monuments, 1 recreation road containing several sites, and 1 recreation trail. Almost 1,000 acres of recreational land were brought into the system during the year; 466 by purchase, 17 by lease, 14 by gift, and 422 by easement. Two houses and lots were purchased within Bannack State Monument as well as a 90-acre placer claim encompassing the entire Bannack townsite.

The Recreation and Parks Division administers funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act. The act provides 50-50 matching grants to state and local agencies for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas. The division also administers the National Historic Sites Act on a statewide basis. This act, among other things, provides 50-50 matching grants to the state and its political subdivisions for preservation of historic structures.

Operations and maintenance funding for the division's activities comes from several sources.

GENERAL FUND - The Department of Fish and Game's only use of general tax money is this appropriation used to maintain state parks, monuments and recreation areas.

MOTORBOAT FUEL TAX - The Division collects 0.6% of gasoline tax received by the state, the minimum amount used by boaters. This money is used solely on areas where motorboating is allowed for operations, maintenance and for limited development.

EARNED REVENUE - Annual appropriations are required to give the division authority to spend entrance fees collected at Lewis and Clark Caverns, camping fees, cabin site rentals, and small miscellaneous amounts collected elsewhere for operations and maintenance of state parks, recreation areas, and monuments.

LICENSE MONEY - The division receives appropriations from the earmarked license account for operations and maintenance of fishing access sites. This money cannot be spent on state parks, recreation areas, or monuments.

FEDERAL AND PRIVATE REVENUE - Relatively small appropriations are usually given for operations from this account. This money is used to maintain the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and for preplanning for capital projects.

Capital projects are funded from the Long Range Building Fund from federal and private revenue (use of federal matching programs), from earmarked license money (for fishing access acquisition and development), and in limited amounts, from the motorboat fuel tax account.

RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION
 Ten Years of Progress
 1965 - 1975
 THE LAND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM
 IN MONTANA

In the ten years since the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (P. L. 88-578) was enacted in 1965 by the United States Congress, tremendous progress has been made toward meeting the ever increasing recreation needs of the American public. The program has been especially beneficial to the state of Montana where a limited tax base provides little money for acquisition and development of recreation lands.

Under provisions of the act, the state of Montana and its legal political subdivisions may apply for federal matching grants on a 50-50 reimbursable basis for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The Department of Fish and Game was appointed by the legislature in 1965 to administer the Land and Water Conservation Fund program and to meet the requirements established by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for continued participation in the program.

This report will show how the more than \$11,000,000 received from the federal government over the last ten years have been distributed among our cities, small towns, counties, school districts, Indian Reservations and state agencies.

Since the creation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program in 1965, great strides have been made in the field of outdoor recreation in Montana. A total of 298 projects have been funded through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Fish and Game. This program has accounted for \$20,723,023.81 of expenditures for outdoor recreation in the state. Of this total, one-half has come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the remainder from state and local government agencies. Of this total \$15,902,605 has gone for development of recreation facilities and almost \$4,401,123 has been used for land acquisition.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM
 SUMMARY
 1965 - 1975

Project Sponsor	Amount	% of Total Dollars	Number	% of Total Number
Cities and towns	\$ 5,614,898.20	54	170	57
Counties	464,926.29	5	14	4
City/County	99,741.89	1	2	1
State	3,430,152.46	33	99	33
School Districts	113,925.00	1	5	2
State Plan	209,648.07	2	3	1
Indian Res.	428,220.00	4	5	2
	<hr/>			
	\$10,361,511.91	100	298	100

Unused state balance = \$816,960.18

From the preceding table of figures, it is obvious that Montana has distributed its allocations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund broadly in terms of level of government, population concentration, size of projects and variety of facilities. The areas acquired and facilities developed will be of lasting benefit to the people of Montana and its visitors.

Every effort has been made to keep the project application procedures simple in nature and to provide sufficient assistance so even the smallest communities can participate in the program.

The following table shows the type and the variety of facilities that have been developed with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program throughout the state.

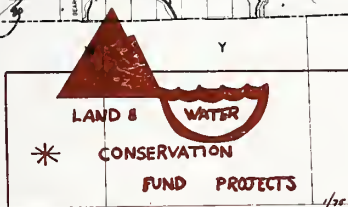
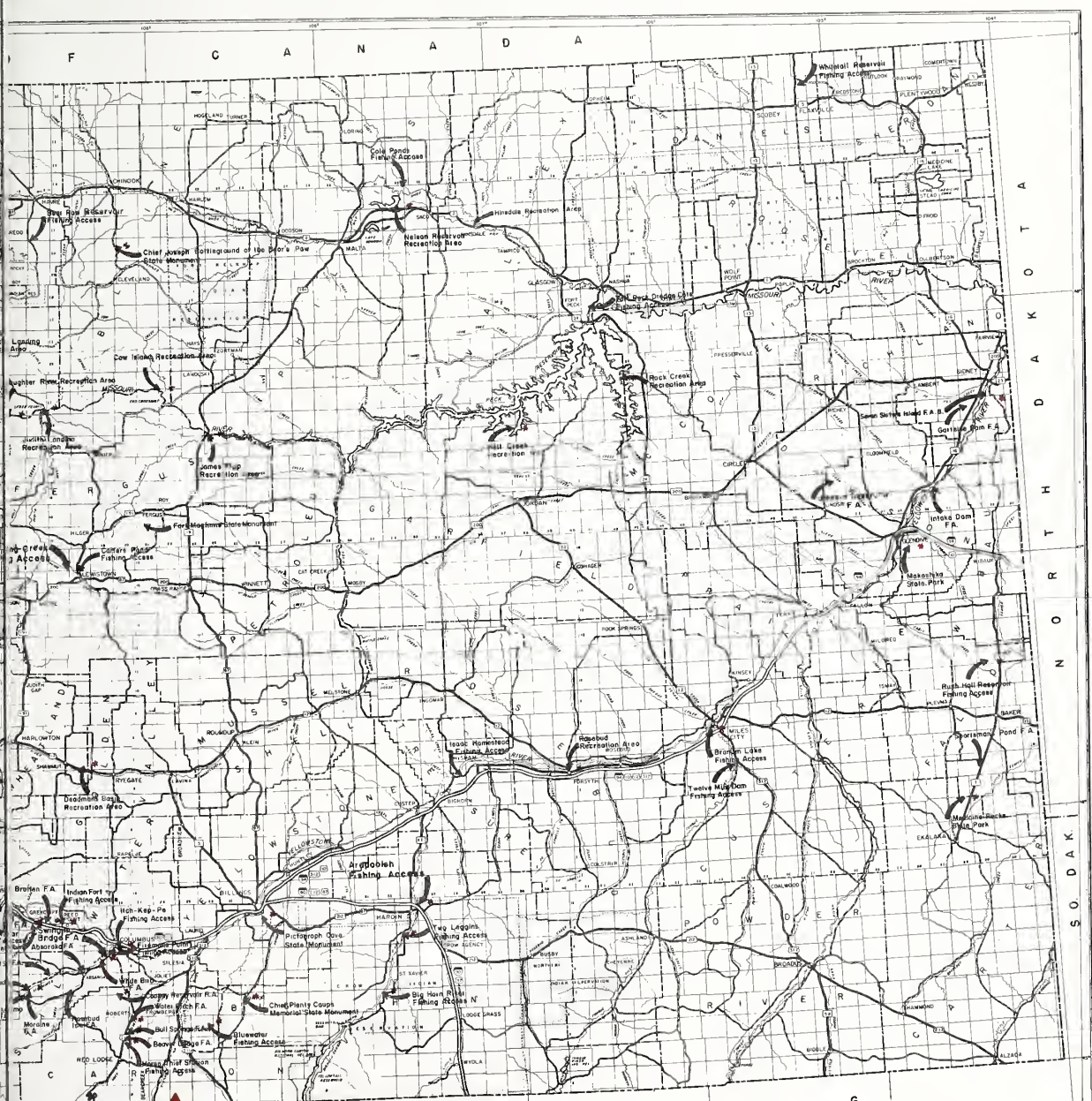
Facilities	Number
Swimming pool (new)	26
Swimming pool (renovated)	12
Wading pool	12
Spray pool	9
**Support facilities	180
Golf courses	4
Playgrounds	61
Totlots	14
Tennis courts	37
Multi-purpose courts	25
Handball courts	1
Sport areas	16
Play fields	42
Boating facilities	34
Beaches	8
Acres (fishing)	12
Acres (hunting)	1
Target ranges	1
Archery	2
Beautification	12
Historical/cultural	1
Motoring trails	0
Hiking trails	12
Water improvements	111
Winter sports area	12
Camping/picnic units	113
Horseshoe pits	21
Fishpond	5
Bikeway system	2
Recreation reservoir and dam	1

**Includes roads, parking, comfort stations, maintenance and storage building, fencing, shelter building and sidewalks.



LEGEND

- INTERSTATE MARKER
 ITS NUMBERED MARKER
 STATE ROUTE MARKER
 INTERSTATE SYSTEM (PARTIALLY COMPLETE)
 PAVED ROAD
 IMPROVED-GRAVELLED ROAD
 ELEVATED ROAD
 GRADED ROAD
 RESERVATION BOUNDARY
 COUNTY SEATS
 OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
- HELENA
 EAST HELENA



MONTANA FISH & GAME DEPT.
RECREATION
SITES

JUNE 1973
September 1974

STATE OF
MONTANA
PREPARED BY THE
MONTANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
PLANNING SURVEY SECTION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

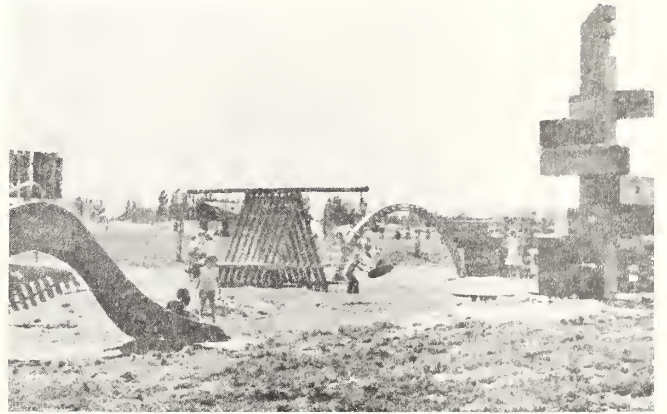
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

JAN 1, 1968

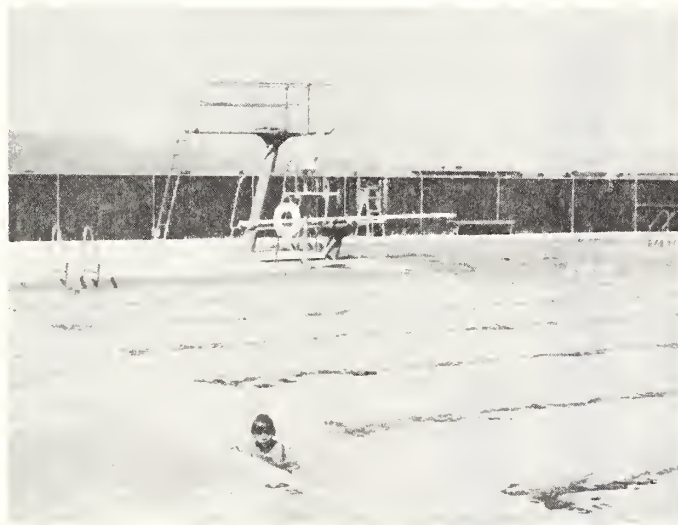




Rose Park, Billings, Montana



Playground, Billings, Montana



Swimming Pool, Missoula, Montana



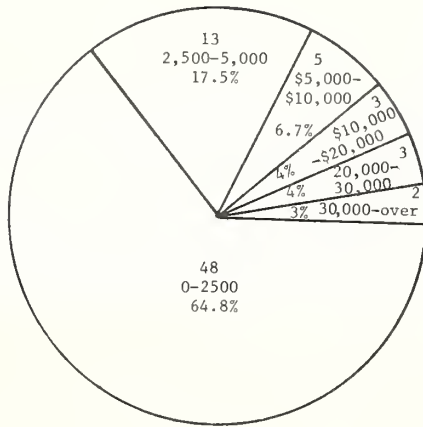
Beavertail Hill Recreation Area near Missoula



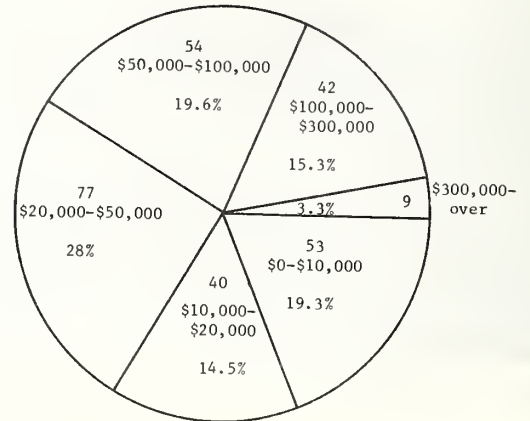
Indian Caves State Monument near Billings

ALLOCATION BY SIZE OF CITY AND DOLLAR AMOUNTS

Number of projects by population

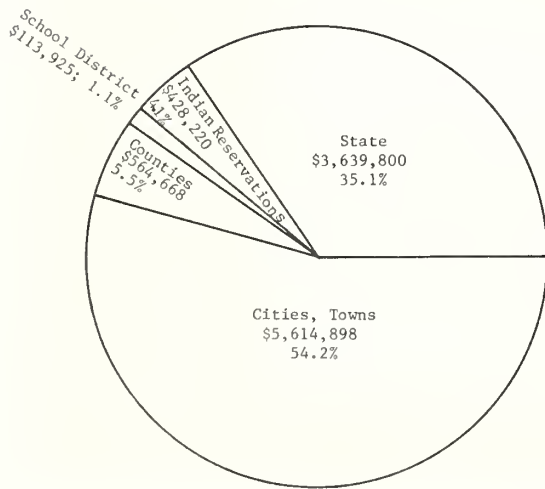


Number and approximate amount
of projects

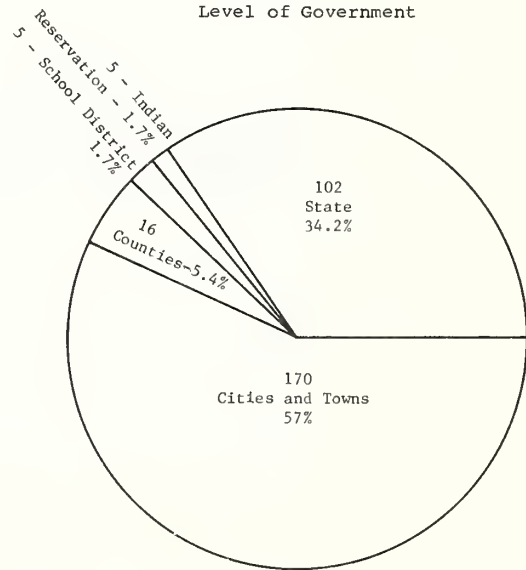


ALLOCATION OF SIZE OF PROJECTS BY DOLLAR AMOUNT AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

Dollar Amount

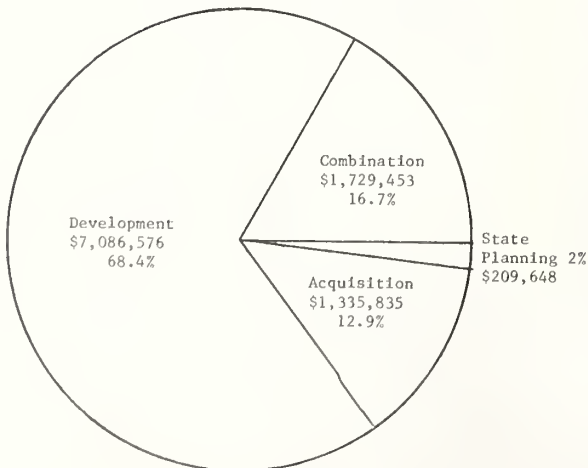


Level of Government

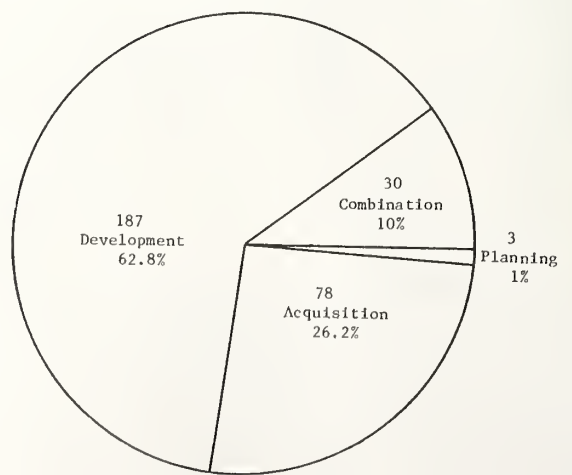


TYPE OF PROJECTS

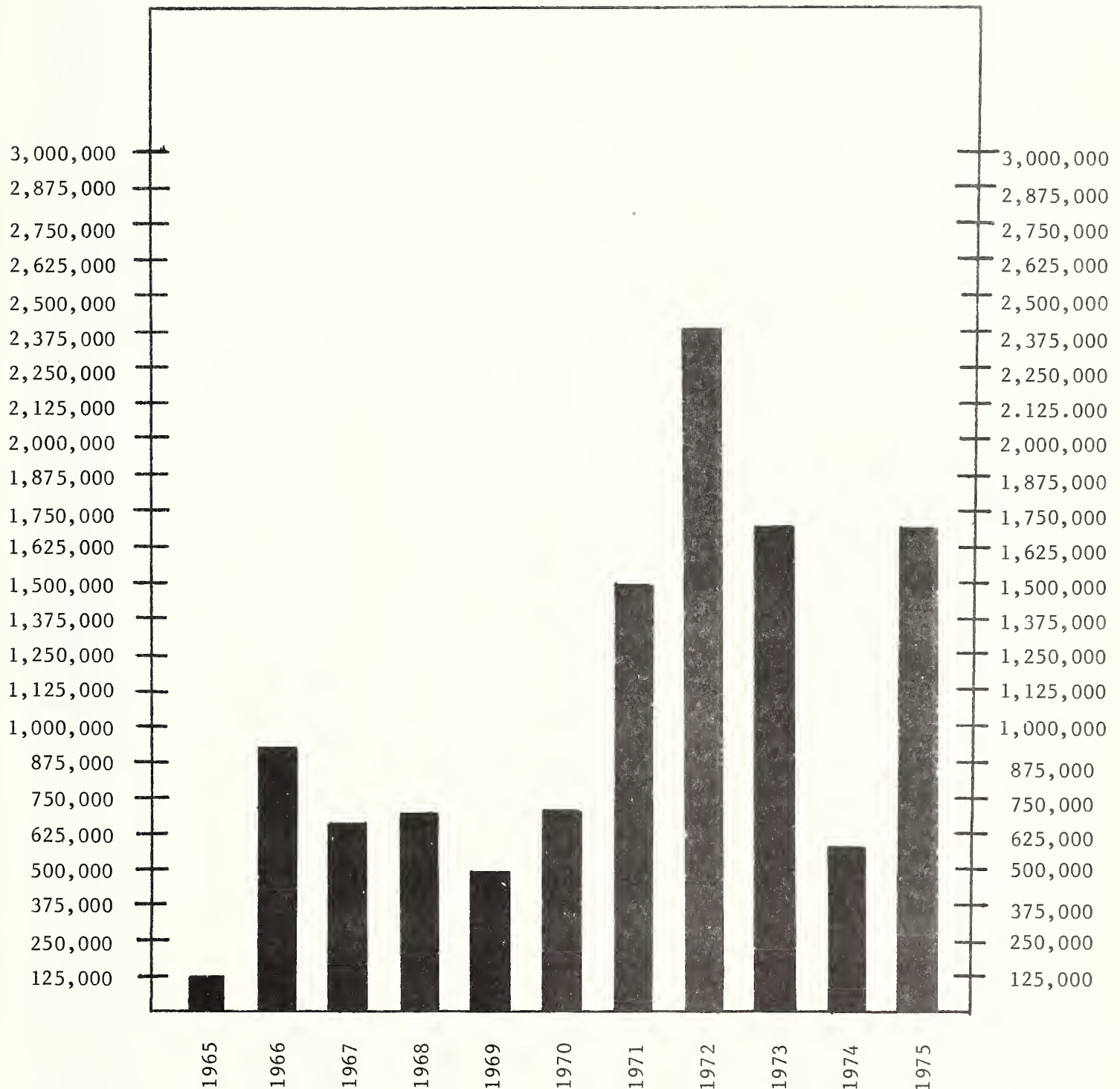
Dollar Amount



Number of projects



APPROPRIATIONS OF BOR FUNDS
BY YEAR AND AMOUNT



SALE OF 1973 LICENSES
for the period of
May 1, 1973 - April 30, 1974

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES:

Resident Sportsman	1,697	@	\$ 20.25	\$ 34,364.25
Resident Conservation	235,699	@	.25	58,924.75
Resident Fishing	160,510	@	4.00	642,040.00
Resident Bird - Adult	59,965	@	2.00	119,930.00
Resident Bird - Youth	5,081	@	1.00	5,081.00
Nonresident Conservation	99,128	@	1.00	99,128.00
Nonresident 1-day Fishing	169,876	@	1.00	169,876.00
Nonresident 6-day Fishing	26,424	@	5.00	132,120.00
Nonresident Season Fishing	8,640	@	15.00	129,600.00
Nonresident Bird	1,352	@	25.00	33,800.00
Elk - Adult	82,729	@	3.00	248,187.00
Elk - Youth	5,345	@	1.50	8,017.50
Deer A - Adult	140,375	@	3.00	421,125.00
Deer A - Youth	12,484	@	1.50	18,726.00
Deer B - Adult	48,871	@	5.00	244,355.00
Deer B - Youth	3,904	@	2.50	9,760.00
Resident & Nonresident Turkey	1,900	@	2.00	3,800.00
Nonresident Big Game	19,230	@	151.00	2,903,730.00
Bow & Arrow	10,342	@	3.00	31,026.00
Pioneer - Conservation	18,204	@	.40	7,281.60
Resident Grizzly	586	@	5.00	2,930.00
Duplicates	2,977	@	1.00	2,977.00
Pioneer	3,473	@	.15	520.95
Nonresident Grizzly	224	@	35.00	7,840.00
Resident Mountain Sheep	589	@	25.00	14,725.00
Nonresident Mountain Sheep	227	@	50.00	11,350.00
Resident Mountain Goat	588	@	15.00	8,820.00
Nonresident Mountain Goat	47	@	30.00	1,410.00
Nonresident Bear	708	@	35.00	24,780.00
Resident Antelope	27,813	@	3.00	83,439.00
Nonresident Antelope	1,493	@	10.00	14,930.00
Nonresident Antelope	1,402	@	35.00	49,070.00
Nonresident Antelope	1,709	@	36.00	61,524.00
Nonresident Deer	128	@	35.00	4,480.00
Nonresident Deer	10,617	@	36.00	382,212.00
Resident Moose	756	@	25.00	18,900.00
Nonresident Moose	42	@	50.00	2,100.00
Duplicate - Special	134	@	1.00	134.00

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES (continued)

Grizzly Trophy	15	@	\$ 25.00	\$ 375.00
Resident Black & Brown Bear	6,268	@	5.00	31,340.00
Resident Mountain Lion	241	@	5.00	1,205.00
Nonresident Mountain Lion	<u>70</u>	@	25.00	<u>1,750.00</u>
Totals	1,171,863			\$6,047,684.05
Less Dealers' Fees				<u>164,164.95</u>

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES AND CAMPING PERMITS:

				\$5,883,519.10
General Trapper	1,514	@	\$ 10.00	\$ 15,140.00
Resident Outfitter	468	@	50.00	23,400.00
Nonresident Outfitter	3	@	150.00	450.00
Resident Professional Guide	746	@	15.00	11,190.00
Nonresident Professional Guide	2	@	100.00	200.00
Landowner Trapper	160	@	1.00	160.00
Resident Fur Dealer	82	@	10.00	820.00
Fur Dealer Agent	16	@	10.00	160.00
Nonresident Fur Dealer	6	@	50.00	300.00
Taxidermist	68	@	15.00	1,020.00
Minnow Seining	19	@	10.00	190.00
Commercial Beaver	270	@	.05	13.50
Falconer Permits	55	@	3.00	165.00
Zoo Permits	5	@	5.00*	25.00
Shooting Preserve	2	@	25.00	50.00
Season Camping	1,561	@	10.00	15,610.00
Overnight Camping	16,371	@	1.00	16,371.00
Overnight Camping	<u>14,904</u>	@	2.00	<u>29,808.00</u>
Totals	36,252			\$ 115,072.50
			*Plus Adj. Fees	<u>412.00</u>
TOTAL LICENSE & PERMIT SALES	<u>1,208,115</u>			<u>\$5,999,003.60</u>

SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIVED

General Fund	\$ 313,513.00
Fish and Game ERA	5,683,764.61
State Parks Miscellaneous ERA (Camping, Caverns, etc.)	128,048.66
State Parks ERA (Motorboat Fuel Tax)	301,371.97
Fish and Game Motorboat Certification ERA	30,000.00
Fish and Game Snowmobile Registration ERA	17,927.00
State Parks FPRA (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation - Parks)	152,325.21
Fish and Game FPRA (Federal Reimbursement)	1,413,919.47
Motorboat Safety FPRA (Boat Registration)	37,709.90
Recreation FPRA (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Fishing Access)	<u>117,767.94</u>
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	\$8,196,347.76

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES

CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

Fiscal Year Ended: June 30, 1974

COMMISSIONERS

Per Diem	\$ 3,625.00
Operations	13,296.82
Total	<u>\$ 16,921.82</u>

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services	\$ 361,315.45
Operations	270,855.72
Equipment	16,014.64
Total	<u>\$ 648,185.81</u>

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Personal Services	\$ 7,923.47
Operations	28,269.82
Equipment	5,022.24
Total	<u>\$ 41,215.53</u>

REGIONAL SUPERVISORS

Personal Services	\$ 134,475.05
Operations	21,486.25
Equipment	159.50
Total	<u>\$ 156,120.80</u>

AIRPLANE ACCOUNT

Personal Services	\$ 93.66
Operations	15,297.81
Equipment	35,734.75
Credit for Plane Rental	[10,363.19]
Total	<u>\$ 40,763.03</u>

VEHICLE ACCOUNT

Operations	\$ 18,463.94
Equipment	336,469.95
Credit for Vehicle Rental	[175,098.17]
Total	<u>\$ 179,835.72</u>

HELICOPTER ACCOUNT

Operations	\$ 12,740.76
Equipment	1,017.56
Credit for Helicopter Rental	[11,854.61]
Total	<u>\$ 1,903.71</u>

HELENA WAREHOUSE

Personal Services	\$ 25,930.25
Operations	2,877.90
Equipment	111.03
Total	<u>\$ 28,919.18</u>

MECHANIC SHOP

Personal Services	\$ 28,210.52
Operations	2,203.58
Equipment	281.26
Total	<u>\$ 30,695.36</u>

HELENA WAREHOUSE INVENTORY

Operations	\$ 18.24
Inventory Additions	70,114.40
Inventory Deletions	[26,785.62]
Total	<u>\$ 43,347.02</u>

GRANTS

University of Montana Adult Education	\$ 12,606.68
Montana State University Adult Education	19,500.00
University of Montana Wildlife Research	22,693.49
Montana State University Fisheries Research	16,125.24
Predator Control Program	40,000.00
Total	<u>\$ 110,925.41</u>

TOTAL CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION \$1,298,833.39

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
Expenditures

DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

Personal Services	\$ 18,295.30
Operations	2,520.72
Total	<u>\$ 20,816.02</u>

OUTFITTER ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services	\$ 14,908.15
Operations	8,383.78
Equipment	160.98
Total	<u>\$ 23,452.91</u>

TRAINING OFFICER

Personal Services	\$ 16,109.08
Operations	4,756.74
Equipment	403.75
Total	<u>\$ 21,269.57</u>

BOAT AND WATER SAFETY

Personal Services	\$ 51,312.55
Operations	14,348.04
Equipment	2,943.00
Total	<u>\$ 68,603.59</u>

HUNTER SAFETY STATE PROGRAM

Personal Services	\$ 21,506.26
Operations	13,946.65
Total	<u>\$ 35,452.91</u>

HUNTER SAFETY FEDERAL PROGRAM

Personal Services	\$ 904.51
Operations	16,643.80
Equipment	980.00
Total	<u>\$ 18,528.31</u>

GAME DAMAGE CONTROL

Personal Services	\$ 1,159.22
Operations	4,560.04
Equipment	1,601.70
Total	<u>\$ 7,320.96</u>

TRIBAL LIAISON

Personal Services	\$ 18,206.91
Operations	5,283.81
Total	<u>\$ 23,490.72</u>

ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services	\$ 52,579.64
Operations	65,169.01
Equipment	45,120.85
Total	<u>\$ 162,869.50</u>

SNOWMOBILE ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services	\$ 22,928.06
Operations	600.41
Total	<u>\$ 23,528.47</u>

ALL REGIONS

Personal Services	\$ 941,842.83
Operations	318,884.93
Equipment	8,617.18
Total	<u>\$1,269,344.94</u>

TOTAL ENFORCEMENT DIVISION	<u>\$1,674,677.90</u>
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FISHERIES DIVISION
Expenditures

DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

Personal Services	\$ 62,717.44
Operations	89,241.85
Equipment	1,032.75
Total	<u>\$ 152,992.04</u>

ALL HATCHERIES

Personal Services	\$ 306,776.01
Operations	163,385.26
Equipment	10,528.85
Total	<u>\$ 480,690.12</u>

SPAWNING STATIONS AND FISH DISTRIBUTION

Personal Services	\$ 22,551.68
Operations	11,394.78
Total	<u>\$ 33,946.46</u>

DISTRICT PROJECTS

Personal Services	\$ 89,741.67
Operations	19,530.22
Equipment	1,926.67
Total	<u>\$ 111,198.56</u>

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Personal Services	\$ 26,882.24
Operations	6,957.97
Equipment	340.40
Total	<u>\$ 34,180.61</u>

MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS

Personal Services	\$ 58,459.47
Operations	22,559.48
Equipment	4,926.80
Total	<u>\$ 85,945.75</u>

DINGELL-JOHNSON PROJECTS

Personal Services	\$ 289,061.11
Operations	101,547.53
Equipment	7,100.34
Total	<u>\$ 397,708.98</u>

TOTAL FISHERIES DIVISION	<u><u>\$1,296,662.52</u></u>
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GAME MANAGEMENT DIVISION
Expenditures

STATE GAME MANAGEMENT COORDINATION

Personal Services	\$ 74,120.56
Operations	77,355.66
Equipment	5,041.52
Total	<u>\$ 156,517.74</u>

WARM SPRINGS GAME FARM

Personal Services	\$ 22,036.53
Operations	25,375.76
Equipment	189.88
Total	<u>\$ 47,602.17</u>

MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS

Small Game Transplanting	\$ 916.48
Big Game Transplanting	1,193.86
Bureau of Land Management Sagebrush Control	38,098.79
Libby Deer Study	7,201.01
Statewide Dove Banding	4,956.95
Libby Big Game Population Study	19,507.82
Beartooth Pipeline	429.09
Total	<u>\$ 72,304.00</u>

PITTMAN-ROBERTSON PROJECTS

Personal Services	\$ 782,429.96
Operations	498,216.81
Equipment	30,382.04
Total	<u>\$1,311,028.81</u>

TOTAL GAME MANAGEMENT DIVISION \$1,587,452.72

ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION DIVISION
Expenditures

DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

Personal Services	\$ 29,860.99
Operations	21,900.40
Equipment	150.00
Total	<u>\$ 51,911.39</u>

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Personal Services	\$ 2,562.67
Operations	2,822.88
Total	<u>\$ 5,385.55</u>

CHIEF - BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Personal Services	\$ 23,528.69
Operations	10,177.49
Equipment	231.00
Total	<u>\$ 33,937.18</u>

SPECIAL DIVISION ASSISTANT

Personal Services	\$ 24,921.32
Operations	890.52
Total	<u>\$ 25,811.84</u>

STATEWIDE FISH HABITAT STUDY

Personal Services	\$ 22,384.06
Operations	7,619.19
Equipment	652.50
Total	<u>\$ 30,655.75</u>

EDUCATION ASSISTANT

Personal Services	\$ 17,050.41
Operations	5,642.89
Equipment	158.00
Total	<u>\$ 22,851.30</u>

FILM CENTER

Personal Services	\$ 35,666.54
Operations	22,836.09
Equipment	5,039.84
Total	<u>\$ 63,542.47</u>

DISTRICT INFORMATION OFFICERS

Personal Services	\$ 134,939.06
Operations	24,569.49
Equipment	2,866.93
Total	<u>\$ 162,375.48</u>

MONTANA OUTDOORS MAGAZINE

Personal Services	\$ 45,129.30
Operations	116,976.55
Equipment	302.00
Total	<u>\$ 162,407.85</u>

LANDOWNER-SPORTSMEN RELATIONS

Personal Services	\$ 4,314.44
Operations	3,967.25
Equipment	288.00
Total	<u>\$ 8,569.69</u>

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Personal Services	\$ 23,718.85
Operations	2,282.10
Total	<u>\$ 26,000.95</u>

UPPER BLACKFOOT RIVER STUDY

Personal Services	\$ 14,895.62
Operations	6,479.20
Total	<u>\$ 21,374.82</u>

COAL AND ENERGY STUDIES

Personal Services	\$ 14,423.65
Operations	4,373.97
Equipment	5,190.28
Total	<u>\$ 23,987.90</u>

BULL MOUNTAIN COAL FIELD STUDY

Personal Services	\$ 15,434.98
Operations	8,692.79
Equipment	168.13
Total	<u>\$ 24,295.90</u>

POWER PLANT SITING FISH STUDY

Personal Services	\$ 19,478.01
Operations	6,562.18
Equipment	1,602.95
Total	<u>\$ 27,643.14</u>

POWER PLANT SITING GAME STUDY

Personal Services	\$ 14,907.31
Operations	9,666.11
Total	<u>\$ 24,573.42</u>

CORMORANT PROJECT

Personal Services	\$ 1,508.50
Operations	1,937.02
Total	<u>\$ 3,445.52</u>

TRANSMISSION LINES SITING

Personal Services	\$ 18,096.36
Operations	7,540.74
Total	<u>\$ 25,637.10</u>

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION YELLOWSTONE STUDY

Personal Services	\$ 2,765.44
Operations	1,553.19
Equipment	5,524.44
Total	<u>\$ 9,843.07</u>

STILLWATER-BOULDER RIVER DRAINAGE

Personal Services	\$ 33,435.98
Operations	12,746.44
Equipment	414.50
Total	<u>\$ 46,596.92</u>

UPPER YELLOWSTONE RIVER INVENTORY & PLANNING STUDY

Personal Services	\$ 45,241.48
Operations	16,102.06
Equipment	110.90
Total	<u>\$ 61,454.44</u>

TOTAL ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION DIVISION	\$ 862,301.68
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PLANNING DIVISION

Expenditures

DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

Personal Services	\$ 18,123.67
Operations	2,713.54
Total	\$ 20,837.21

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Personal Services	\$ 18,122.72
Operations	737.63
Total	\$ 18,860.35

BUREAU CHIEF

Personal Services	\$ 2,755.82
Total	\$ 2,755.82

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services	\$ 4,986.64
Operations	9,097.11
Equipment	160.98
Total	\$ 14,244.73

TOTAL PLANNING DIVISION	\$ 56,698.11
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RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION

Expenditures

DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

Personal Services	\$ 127,766.85
Operations	75,058.84
Equipment	680.71
Total	\$ 203,506.40

FISHING ACCESS ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Personal Services	\$ 75,047.11
Operations	70,078.74
Equipment	1,113.88
Total	<u>\$ 146,239.73</u>

STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Personal Services	\$ 376,829.65
Operations	175,654.14
Equipment	24,069.57
Total	<u>\$ 576,553.36</u>

TOTAL RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION **\$ 926,299.49**

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM
Montana Department of Fish and Game
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1974

Program	Personal Services, Operations & Equipment	Capital Outlay	Program Total
Centralized Services	\$1,298,833.39	\$ 10,240.44	\$1,309,073.83
Environment & Information	862,301.68		862,301.68
Fisheries Management	1,296,662.52	41,825.98	1,338,488.50
Law Enforcement	1,674,677.90		1,674,677.90
Game Management	1,587,452.72	25,624.45	1,613,077.17
Recreation & Parks	924,299.49	417,731.08	1,342,030.57
Planning	56,698.11		56,698.11
Total	<u>\$7,700,925.81</u>	<u>\$495,421.95</u>	<u>\$8,196,347.76</u>

